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105 CMR 620.000: BEDDING, UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE AND RELATED PRODUCTS

Section

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620.001: Definitions

Cotton.

- (1) Staple Cotton shall mean the staple fibrous growth as removed from the cotton seed in the usual process of ginning (first cut) containing no foreign material. The term "cotton" by itself shall not be used.
- (2) Cotton Linters shall be used to designate the fibrous growth removed from cottonseed subsequent to the usual process of ginning. The term "linters" alone shall not be used.
- (3) The terms Cotton Card Strips, Cotton Comber, Cotton Fly, and Cotton Pickers shall be used to designate these by-products removed from the various machine operations necessary in the manufacture of cotton yarn up to, but not including, the process of spinning; or the product may be designated as Cotton By-Products.
- (4) Felt means material that has all been carded in layers or sheets by a garnett or felting machine. Even though material has previously been carded in layers or sheets, if it is not readily distinguishable from unfelted material, it shall not be termed "felt".
- (5) The term "felt" or "felted" by itself shall not be used but must be combined with the name of the material from which it is made, *e.g.*, "blended cotton felt", "wool felt", "hair felt", "jute felt", *etc.* The use of the term "batting" instead of "felt" is permissible.
- (6) The term "felt" does not include felt scraps or repicked felt.
- (7) Felt made entirely of staple cotton shall be designated on the tag as "Staple Cotton Felt".
- (8) "Blended Cotton" shall mean mixtures of any of the following: staple cotton, cotton linters or cotton by-products.

Feathers and Down.

(1) Down shall mean the soft undercoating of water-fowl consisting of the light fluffy filaments grown from one quill-point but without any shaft, and may contain not more than 20% of small feathers, not exceeding 1¼ inches in length. The term "down" shall not be used in a declaration of contents, either on the law label or on any advertising, unless the down content is at least 10% by weight or greater.

(a) Goose Down shall be applied to down obtained from the goose, and the percentage shall be stated.

(b) Duck Down shall be applied to down obtained from the duck, and the percentage shall be stated.

(c) The presence of the barbs of down plumes separated from the points in excess of 10% shall be set forth on the tag as "down fibers", and the percentage shall be given.

(2) Feathers shall not be used alone.

(3) Stripped Feathers shall mean the feather barbs stripped from the main stem or quill but not to the extent of separating the barbs into feather fiber. The term "stripped feathers" alone shall not be used. Instead, the stripped feathers shall be designated by the name of the fowl from which they came, *e.g.*, "Stripped Goose Feathers".

(4) Crushed Feathers shall mean feathers which have been processed through a so-called curling machine which has changed the original form of the feathers, but has not removed the quill. The term "crushed feathers" shall include the name of the fowl from which the feathers came, *e.g.*, "Crushed Duck Feathers", and the percentage of each kind of crushed feather shall be given, in order of predominance, if the crushed feathers are part of a mixture.

(5) Broken feathers in excess of the amount allowed by tolerance of 10% shall be indicated on the tag, and the name of the feathers shall be stated, *e.g.*, "Broken Chicken Feathers".

(6) Chopped Feathers shall mean feathers which have been processed through a chopping machine, which has cut the feathers into small pieces. The term "chopped feathers", by itself, shall not be used. Instead the "chopped feathers" shall be designated, in order of predominance, by the name of the fowl from which they came, *e.g.*, "Chopped Duck Feathers".

(7) Feather Fibers shall mean the barbs of feathers separated by any process from the quills, but free from quills. The name of the fowl from which the feather fiber is obtained shall be stated on the tag.

(8) Feather Fibers in excess of the amount allowed by tolerance of 10% shall be indicated on the tag and the name of the feathers shall be stated, *e.g.*, "Chicken Feather Fibers".

(9) Quill shall mean the main shaft or axis of a feather. The term "Quill Feather" means a wing feather or tail feather.

(10) Chicken Feathers shall mean feathers of any kind of chicken, which are whole in physical structure.

(11) Turkey Feathers shall mean the feathers of any kind of turkey, which are

whole in physical structure.

(12) Duck Feathers shall be used for feathers of any kind of duck, which are whole in physical structure, with the natural form and curvature of the feather.

(13) Goose Feathers shall mean the feathers of any kind of goose, which are whole in physical structure, with the natural form and curvature of the feather.

(14) The color of feathers and down used as filling material need not be declared on the label. However, if a color is specified by the manufacturer, the color of the filling material must conform with the color specified on the label.

Hair.

(1) Hair is the course filamentous epidermal outgrowth of such mammals as horses, cattle, hogs and goats. When used in the manufacture of upholstered furniture, bedding or filling material, it shall be clean, properly cured, free from epidermis, excreta or foreign or objectionable substances or odors.

(a) Horse Tail Hair shall mean the hair of the tails of horses.

(b) Horse Mane Hair shall mean the hair of the manes of horses.

(c) Cattle Hair shall mean the hair from the tails of cattle.

(d) Hog Hair shall mean the bristles and body hair of swine.

(e) Body Hair shall mean the short soft hair removed from the bodies of animals.

(f) Goat Hair shall mean the hair from any species of goats.

(2) Hair Mixtures. When hair of different origins is used in a blend, the kind and percentage by weight of each shall be stated on the label. A tolerance of no more than 10% by weight of the hair mixture stated on the label shall be permitted.

(3) Hair and Fiber Mixtures. When any material of whatever origin other than hair is used in a mixture or blend with hair, the kind and percentage by weight of each such material shall be designated on the label. A tolerance of 10% by weight of the percentages stated on the label shall be permitted.

(4) Color of Hair. Hair may be identified as to color, and if so described on the label, it shall be represented in all respects.

(5) Dyed Hair. Hair that is dyed or bleached shall be indicated on the label as "Dyed" or "Bleached".

(6) Curled Hair. When any hair has been curled, the appropriate designation shall appear on the label preceded by the word "Curled".

(7) Uncurled Hair. When any hair has not passed through a curling process, the appropriate designation shall appear on the label preceded by the word "Uncurled".

(8) When hair is rubberized or resin-treated, it shall be so designated. When rubberized hair is shredded, it shall be termed "shredded rubberized hair". The use of the term "curled" is not permitted in connection with shredded hair. The percentage of rubber shall be stated on the tag.

(9) The kind of hair used in a hair pad shall be stated and the percentages, if there are more than one.

(10) Rubberized Curled Hair Pads shall be so indicated on the tag.

(11) Hair Top and Bottom Mattress. This term or any term referring to hair top and bottom on a mattress shall mean a mattress which contains at least ten

pounds of mixed hair, approximately five pounds on top and five pounds on bottom. In the case where long white horse hair or similarly long hair is used, seven pounds shall be the minimum amount used in the total mattress, approximately 3½ pounds on top and 3½ pounds on the bottom.

The above weights shall apply to a full-size 4 x 6 mattress. A single bed mattress shall have eight pounds of mixed hair, approximately four pounds on top and four pounds on the bottom, and in the case of long white horse hair or similar long hair, a total of six pounds, three pounds on top and three pounds on the bottom.

If a rubberized hair pad is used, it shall be used in accordance with the above weight specifications and shall be properly designated on the label.

Miscellaneous Filling Materials.

- (1) Cat-tail plant fibers shall be so designated on the tag.
- (2) Cellulose, Cellulose Fiber or Cellulosic shall be used to describe cellulosic products containing not more than 4% lignin and 12% pentosans. Pads made from "cellulose" shall be described as "Cellulose Fiber Pads".
- (3) Coconut Husk Fiber or Coir shall be used to describe the fibrous material obtained from the husk or the outer shell of the coconut.
- (4) Excelsior may be used to describe curled shreds of wood. The term "Wood Wool" is prohibited. A pad made of excelsior shall be designated "Excelsior Pad".
- (5) The term Jute by itself shall not be used.
- (6) Jute Fibers shall be used to describe jute of which no prior use has been made.
- (7) Jute Pad shall be used to designate a pad made from jute fibers.
- (8) Jute Shoddy shall be used to designate reclaimed used cordage or other used jute material which has been fabricated and used for baling or other purposes.
- (9) Palm Fibers shall be used to describe the fibrous material obtained from the leaf of the palm palmetto or palmyra tree.
- (10) Sea Grass shall be used to describe any of the material obtained from maritime plants or sea-weeds.
- (11) Sisal Fibers shall be designated when new sisal is used.
- (12) Sisal Pad shall be used to designate a pad made from sisal fibers.
- (13) Sisal Shoddy shall be used to designate reclaimed used cordage or other sisal material which has been fabricated and used for baling or other purposes.
- (14) The term Steel Wool Pads is not permitted. When passed through some form of garnetting machine and carded in layers or sheets, steel fibers shall be described as "Steel Batting", or "Steel Fiber Pads". When not garnetted, they shall be described as "Steel Fibers".
- (15) Tampico Fibers when curled shall be designated as "Curled Tampico Fibers". Source of fibers must be indicated.
- (16) Tampico Fiber Pad shall be used to designate a pad made from fibers of the various Mexican agaves.
- (17) Wool Fiber Pad shall be used to designate a pad made of cellulose fiber containing more than 4% lignin or 12% pentosans.

- (18) Hair Pad shall be used to designate a pad made of any hair which is interwoven or punched on burlap or any other woven material, or otherwise fabricated into a pad, including the application of latex or synthetic rubber as a component and as a factor in the molding process. No reference to muslin or burlap backing is required on the label. The percentage of the kinds of hair must be stated on the label.
- (19) Kapok shall be used to designate that mass of fibers investing the seed of the kapok tree (*Ceiba Pentandra*). Any additional term descriptive of the geographical origin or the quality of such fibers shall be a true statement when set forth on the label.
- (20) Filling material which has been artificially dyed or colored shall be designated as "colored". The natural color of filling material need not be stated.
- (21) The presence of nonfibrous mineral matter in excess of 5% in any filling material shall be described on the bedding law tag as "dirt" and the actual percentages thereof contained in the filling material shall be stated on the tag. Mineral fibers shall be excepted.
- (22) Garnetted Clippings shall mean filling material intended for use in an article of upholstered furniture or bedding and composed entirely of defabricated new clippings which have never been used. Such garnetted clippings may be labeled with the word "new". There shall not be more than 5% of threads in garnetted articles.
- (23) Shredded Clippings shall mean any material which has been made into fabric and subsequently cut up, torn up, broken up or ground up but which has not been run through a garnett machine and thoroughly processed.
- (24) Shoddy shall mean garnetted or shredded clippings when made in whole or in part from old or worn rags, clothing or secondhand fabrics.
- (25) The kind of fiber contained in "shoddy" need not be stated, but if stated on the tag the fiber shall be as indicated. If the shoddy is made from more than one kind of fiber, and any one kind of fiber is named on the tag, the name of each fiber and its percentage shall be stated. The term "shoddy" may also be used to designate mixed secondhand material taken from old articles of bedding. Sterilization is required.
- (26) Card, Strips or Stripping, preceded by the name of the textile fiber from which it is produced, shall or may be used to describe a tangled or matted mass of fibers produced by or removed from the carding cloth following the carding process.
- (27) Comber, preceded by the name of the textile fiber or fibers from which it is produced, may or shall be applied to tangled fibers removed during the combing process of textile fibers.
- (28) Fly prefixed by the textile fiber or fibers from which it is produced, may or shall be used to designate fibers which come off the machines during carding, drawing or other textile operations.
- (29) Noils prefixed by the textile fiber or fibers from which it is produced, may or shall be used to describe the short fibers removed during the combing process.
- (30) Picker, Picker Mote, Mote, preceded by the textile fiber or fibers from which it is produced may or shall be applied to matted or tangled masses of fiber

resulting from the opening and cleaning of fibers in the opener room of the textile mill.

(31) Sweepings preceded by the name of the textile fiber or fibers shall be used to describe the fibrous sweepings from the textile mills.

(32) Trapunto embroidery need not be tagged, but if used to cover a filled article, the article shall be tagged.

(33) The presence of an innerspring unit in an article of bedding or upholstered furniture shall be disclosed on the tag.

(34) Burlap, muslin, tape, webbing, *etc.*, when new, need not be specifically mentioned on the tag. If found upon inspection to be other than "all new material" unless tagged "secondhand", a violation will be established.

(35) Any stiffening material, such as fiberboard, corrugated fiberboard, wood or paper shall be disclosed on the tag and its percentage given.

(36) The presence of paper in an article of bedding and upholstered furniture in lieu of other filling material shall be disclosed on the tag.

(37) New paper sheets used for separating or covering felts or wadding, when present in an amount not exceeding 10% by weight of the entire filling material, need not be disclosed on the tag or the percentage given.

(38) Paper by-products which have been used in the manufacture or processing of other products and subsequently used for the manufacture of edging or other articles shall be described on the bedding law tag as "All New Material Consisting of Paper By-Products".

(39) If an article of bedding contains more than one kind of material, the percentages of all filling materials must be clearly set forth on the tag except as otherwise provided.

(40) No tolerance shall be allowed to diminish the amount of any filling material in an article of bedding by more than 10% of the amount stated on the tag. The 10% tolerance is allowed only where specifically designated and also for the purpose of adjusting unintentional errors due to processing difficulties in arriving at exact percentages. Tolerance is not intended to permit deliberate admixture of inferior materials.

(41) The terms "all", "pure", "100%" or terms of similar import are permitted only if the material is as stated. No tolerance is allowed where such terms are used.

(42) Any filling material containing more than 5 percent oil shall be described on the tag as "oily".

(43) Trash. When hull, leaf, stem, pulp, *etc.*, exceeds 10 percent such filling material, it shall be designated on the tag as "Trash".

(44) Waste. Whenever any "card", "strips" or "stripping", "comber", "fly", "noils", "picker" or "motes" contains more than 7% of trash, hull, leaf, stem, pulp, *etc.*, it shall be classified as "Waste".

(45) Napper. This term together with name(s) of the fiber(s) from which it is made shall be used to designate the lint removed during the process of raising the face of a cloth.

(46) The term resin bonded, resin treated or chemically bonded may be used to modify the description of sisal or hair pads which are treated with chemical

compounds to bind them together.

Rubber.

(1) The term Natural Rubber shall apply to a product made from rubber latex which previously has not been coagulated or solidified.

(2) The term Synthetic Rubber shall apply to the following synthetic rubber-like materials: Chloroprene, styrene-butadiene copolymers, butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymers, polymerized isobutylene, with or without comonomers present, and thioplasts (any of the polysulfide rubbers consisting of organic radicals linked through sulfur). The term "rubber products" is not permitted on the tag.

(3) Sponge Rubber means sponge products made from rubber which has previously been coagulated or solidified. "Sponge Rubber" shall be indicated on the tag as follows:

(a) Sponge Rubber. The use of this term shall be mandatory for a sponge rubber product consisting of not more than two inserts of unlaminated prime material for attaining desired height, not more than one vertical splice in every three square feet of top surface area excluding those permitted for T's and U's and not more than one splice in every three linear feet of added side-walls or in lieu thereof in each corner, excepting side-walls that are irregular in contour.

(b) Molded Sponge Rubber. The use of this term may be applied to a sponge rubber product which has been molded in the form in which it is intended to be used.

(c) Sponge Rubber Pieces. This term shall apply to a sponge rubber product which consists of mere pieces or otherwise fails to conform to the requirements for "sponge rubber" but shall not apply to sponge rubber which has been subjected to a shredding process.

(d) Cemented Sponge Rubber Pieces. The use of this term may be applied to sponge rubber pieces which have been cemented together.

(e) Shredded Sponge Rubber. This term shall be applied to sponge rubber which has been subjected to a shredding process.

(f) Cemented Shredded Sponge Rubber. This term may be applied to shredded sponge rubber which has been cemented together.

(4) Latex Foam Rubber shall mean a foam product made from rubber latex which previously has not been coagulated or solidified.

(5) Foam Rubber. The use of one of the terms set forth below shall be mandatory for a foam product consisting of not more than two inserts of unlaminated prime material for attaining desired height, not more than one vertical splice in every three square feet of top surface area, except for T's and U's, but not more than two vertical splices regardless of top surface area excluding those permitted for T's and U's, and not more than one vertical splice in every three linear feet of vertical sidewalls or in lieu thereof in each corner, excepting side-walls that are irregular in contour.

(a) Molded Foam Rubber. The use of this term may be applied to a foam rubber product which has been molded in the form in which it is intended to be used.

- (b) Foam Rubber Pieces. This term shall apply to a foam rubber product which consists of mere pieces or otherwise fails to conform to the requirements for "Foam Rubber", but shall not apply to foam rubber which has been subjected to a shredding process.
- (c) Cemented Foam Rubber Pieces. The use of this term may be applied to foam rubber pieces which have been cemented together.
- (d) Shredded Foam Rubber. The term shall be applied to foam rubber which has been subjected to a shredding process.
- (e) Cemented Shredded Foam Rubber. This term shall be applied to shredded foam rubber which has been cemented together.
- (6) Synthetic Foam, a polymerized material consisting of a mass of thin-walled cells produced chemically or physically and shall be designated on the tag as "Foam" together with the name of the organic base from which it is made, *e.g.*, "Urethane Foam", "Polystyrene Foam", "Vinyl Foam" or any other synthetic organic base.
- (7) Molded shall precede the terms set forth above whenever such foam product has been made in a mold in the shape in which it is intended to be used. When cement is used to put together particles or pieces, *e.g.*, of shredded latex foam rubber or of latex foam rubber, whether or not this is done in a mold, the term "cemented" shall be used. The term "molded" shall not be used by itself.
- (8) The term Pieces shall follow the terms set forth in 105 CMR 620.001(E)(6), whenever the foam product consists of mere pieces or otherwise fails to conform to the requirements set forth in 105 CMR 620.001(E)(5), but shall not apply to a foam product which has been subjected to a shredding process.
- (9) The term Cemented. When cement is used to put together shreds or pieces, *e.g.*, of shredded foam or shredded sponge, whether or not this is done inside a mold, the term "molded" shall not be used. The term "cemented" shall be used.
- (10) Shredded shall precede or follow the terms set forth above whenever the foam product has been subjected to shredding process.
- (11) The term Cemented shall be applied to a shredded foam which has been cemented together, *e.g.*, "cemented shredded urethane foam".

Synthetic Fiber Filling Materials.

- (1) Acrylic shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of acrylonitrile units.
- (2) Modacrylic shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of less than 85% but at least 35% by weight of acrylonitrile units.
- (3) Polyester shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of an ester of a dihydric alcohol and terephthalic acid.
- (4) Rayon shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber composed of regenerated cellulose, as well as manufactured fibers composed of regenerated cellulose in which substituents have replaced not more than 15% of the hydrogens of the hydroxyl groups.

- (5) Acetate shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is cellulose acetate. Where not less than 92% of the hydroxyl groups are acetylated, the term triacetate shall be used as a generic description of the fiber.
- (6) Saran shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride units.
- (7) Azlon shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is composed of any regenerated naturally occurring proteins.
- (8) Nytril shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber containing at least 85% of a long chain polymer of vinylidene dinitrile, where the vinylidene dinitrile content is no less than every other unit in the polymer chain.
- (9) Nylon shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polyamide having recurring amide groups, as an integral part of the polymer chain.
- (10) Spandex shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is a long chain synthetic polymer comprised of at least 85% of a segmented polyurethane.
- (11) Vinyl shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 50% by weight of vinyl alcohol units, and in which the total of the vinyl alcohol units and any one or more of the various acetal units is at least 85% by weight of the fiber.
- (12) Olefin shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of ethylene, propylene or other olefin units.
- (13) Vinyon shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is any long chain synthetic polymer composed of at least 85% by weight of vinyl chloride units.
- (14) Metallic shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber composed of metal, plastic-coated metal, metal-coated plastic or a core completely covered by metal.
- (15) Glass shall be used to designate a manufactured fiber in which the fiber-forming substance is glass. When resin-treated glass, it shall be designated as "resin-treated glass fiber".
- (16) The name of the manufactured fibers shall appear in immediate conjunction with the terms "fiber" or "fibers".
- (17) It is permitted to use two lines below the "date of delivery" line on the tag to indicate size, grade, quality, brand, catalogue number, price, *etc.* In addition thereto, it is permitted to use additional space at the bottom of the tag sufficient to permit the inclusion of required information in compliance with the Federal Textile Fiber Products Identification Act.
- (18) All impregnated pads must bear the word "impregnated", to be followed by the name of the fiber used. The terms "rubber" or "rubberized" shall not be used as indicative of the type of impregnation, unless the percent of rubber contained

in the final product shall be not less than 10%. However, in the case of natural or synthetic rubber being used as part of the impregnating material, the label shall also bear the percentage by weight of the amount of natural or synthetic rubber used.

Wool.

- (1) Wool and/or Virgin Wool shall mean the fleece of the sheep or lamb, which has been scoured or scoured and carbonized. It shall not be the by-product of any process of manufacturer nor shall it have sustained prior use. It shall be free from kemp and vegetable matter.
- (2) Wool By-Products shall be used to designate the following by-products: *i.e.* "Wool Drawing Laps", "Wool Card Waste", "Wool Card Strips", "Wool Doffer Waste", removed from the various machine operations necessary in the manufacture of wool yarn up to but not including the process of spinning; or the by-product may be designated by the particular mill term applicable to it, *e.g.*, "Wool Drawing Laps", "Wool Card Waste", "Wool Card Strips", "Wool Doffer Waste".
- (3) Wool Waste shall embrace all by-products and wastes of any machines in any process of manufacture employing only new wool fibers, except as set forth under "Wool By-Products" and shall also include wool pills and shank and tag wools.
- (4) Tanners' Wool shall be applied to wool reclaimed from tanned sheepskin.
- (5) Wool Blends or Mixtures. Mixtures of any of the following: "Wool", "Wool By-Products", "Wool Wastes" or "Tanners Wool" shall be designated on the tag by the particular terms applicable to each of the constituents present in the mixture in the order of their predominance by weight, or the mixture may be designated as "Blended Wool".
- (6) Secondhand Wool shall be applied to any materials or articles which previously have been used for any purpose. Manufacturing processes shall not be considered previous use.
- (7) Tolerance. Materials which contain at least 95% wool shall be considered wool.
- (8) Oil and Grease Percentages. When any wool filling material contains more than 5% oil, wool grease and/or other free fat, it shall be described as OILY.
- (9) Colored. When any filling material is artificially colored, it shall be described as "Colored" on the required label. Example: "Colored Wool Waste".
- (10) Foreign Material. When dirt and/or any other foreign matter not otherwise provided for in this standard is present in a filling material in excess of 5% by weight, its presence shall be disclosed in description and on the label as "Foreign Material over 5%".
- (11) Wool Felt, Wool Batt, Wool Batting. Either of these terms shall be applied to batting made of wool that has not been the by-product of any process or manufacture.

Note: The language of this definition is to insure that the wool used in this particular filling material conforms to the requirement set forth under "Wool" and/or "Virgin Wool".

(12) Blended Wool Felt. Mixtures of any of the following: wool, wool by-products, wool waste or tanners' wool, shall be designated on the tag by the particular terms applicable to each of these constituents, or the mixture may be designated as "Blended Wool Felt", "Blended Wool Batt", or "Blended Wool Batting".

Note: This item has been written so as to bring into line with "Wool Blends or Mixtures".

620.002: Labeling

(A) Attachment of Labels.

- (1) Chairs, davenports, chaise longues, studio couches and other seating pieces having loose cushions shall have the labels attached under the cushion on top and in the center of the front edge of the platform.
- (2) Seating pieces without loose cushions shall have labels attached at the front under the seat rail.

(B) Label Fabric. Labels shall be made of a fabric or other approved material of good quality which cannot readily be torn or will not flake when abraded.

(C) Color of Labels and Ink.

- (1) Labels on articles manufactured wholly of new material shall be white in color.
- (2) Labels on articles manufactured in whole or in part of secondhand material shall be light red in color.
- (3) Color of ink on labels shall be black.
- (4) Labels on articles to be repaired or renovated shall be yellow in color, and such articles shall consist of owner's material.

(D) Size of Labels and Type in Printing.

- (1) The minimum size of labels shall be 2 x 3 inches. Labels shall be larger when the required size of type and statements make it necessary.
- (2) The words "All New Material" must be printed in English letters. Minimum type size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, in capital letters.
- (3) Filling materials shall be described by clearly imprinting in English and using capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high.
- (4) The following shall be inscribed on top of all labels: DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL UNDER PENALTY OF LAW.

(E) Pad Size. Any pad used in upholstered furniture or bedding shall cover the entire top and bottom surfaces of the upholstered furniture seat cushions or bedding and entire usable surface of nonreversible seat cushions and other parts or areas wherever used. This does not apply to upholstered furniture arms.

(F) Size and Weight Limitations. Pillows filled and labeled as down, shall contain not less than the net weight of down specified in the following schedule of sizes and

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weights (weights are not required on labels). Sizes of pillows other than those set forth herein shall contain a proportionate weight of down.

Table 1

Finished Down Pillow Size
Minimum Net Weight of Down

22" X 28"	17 ounces
21" X 27"	15 ounces
20" X 26"	13 ounces
19" X 26"	12 ounces
18" X 25"	11 ounces
17" X 24"	10 ounces

(G) Forms of Labels. Uniform labels for manufactured articles of bedding and upholstered furniture and articles remade or renovated shall be substantially as follows:

Figure 1

All New Material (WHITE LABEL)

DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG UNDER PENALTY OF LAW		
ALL NEW MATERIAL CONSISTING OF		Minimum type size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, in capital letters. $\frac{1}{8}$
		Insert description of filling materials, including percentages by weight of components, by clearly imprinting in English, using capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high.
LIC. NO.	PER. NO.	
Date of Delivery		Insert name and address of vendor or manufacturer.

Figure 2

All Secondhand Material (LIGHT RED LABEL)

DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG UNDER PENALTY OF LAW	
SECONDHAND MATERIAL CONSISTING OF	<p>Minimum type size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, in capital letters.</p> <p>Insert description of filling materials by clearly imprinting in English, using capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high.</p>
PER. NO.	
Date of Delivery	<p>Insert name and address of vendor or manufacturer.</p>

Mattresses which are covered with secondhand ticking and contain secondhand filling material shall be marked "Secondhand Material", "Contents Sterilized" and "Contents Unknown", and shall have the permit number of the sterilizer and the name of the sterilizer on the tag. The tag shall be red in color.

Figure 3

Owner's Material (YELLOW LABEL)

DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG UNDER PENALTY OF LAW		
This Article Not For Sale OWNER'S MATERIAL		Minimum type size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, in capital letters.
		Insert description of filling materials and weight of materials by clearly imprinting in English, using capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high.
Lic. No.	Per. No.	
Renovated or repaired by: Date:		Insert name and address of owner. Include on tag CONTENTS STERILIZED (if required).

Figure 4

Supply Dealers -- Bulk Materials
(WHITE LABEL)

All New Material

DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG UNDER PENALTY OF LAW	
ALL NEW MATERIAL CONSISTING OF	
Minimum type size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in capital letters. Insert description of filling materials, including percentages of components and weight of materials, by clearly imprinting in English, using capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high.	
Net Wt.	Lic. No.
If sterilized, insert CONTENTS STERILIZED and permit number.	
Insert name and address of supply dealer.	

Figure 5

All Secondhand Material
(LIGHT RED LABEL)

(LIGHT RED LABEL)

DO NOT REMOVE THIS TAG UNDER PENALTY OF LAW	
SECONDHAND MATERIAL CONSISTING OF	
Minimum type size $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in height, in capital letters. Insert description of filling materials, including percentages of components, and weight of materials, by clearly imprinting in English, using capital letters not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ inch high.	
CONTENTS STERILIZED	
Net Wt.	Lic. No.
Contents Sterilized By:	
Date:	Per. No.
Insert name and address of supply dealer.	

In the case of new and secondhand feathers and down and mixtures thereof, the tag shall specify the kind of fowl from which feathers and down were obtained and the physical condition of such feathers and down. In the case of receptacles containing hair, the tag shall specify the animal source of such hair and the grades, such as tail, mane or body hair.

620.003: Sterilization

(A) When Necessary. If an article of bedding and upholstered furniture is repaired or renovated for any private or public hospital, jail or other institution or which has been used by any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, it must be sterilized and the permit number of the sterilizer must appear on the label.

(B) Methods of Sterilization.

(1) Hot Air. The apparatus shall be so constructed as to safely produce a temperature of at least 230°F. and shall be equipped with automatic control to maintain such temperature. Articles sterilized by this method shall be so treated for a period of not less than 2½ hours and shall be so separated from each other during such process as to allow free circulation of hot air for at least four inches on all sides thereof. There shall be attached to such sterilizer an accurate recording thermometer and a mercury in glass indicating thermometer accurate to 0.5°F. Upon each day that the apparatus is used, the licensee shall cause to be placed upon the recording thermometer a chart which had not been previously used and dated with the year, the month and the day of the month. Each licensee shall cause the recording thermometer to be checked against the indicating thermometer during the 2½ hour period of sterilization and shall record or cause to be recorded upon the chart the readings of each such thermometer and the time of observation. Each licensee shall keep such charts on file for a period of not less than six months upon the premises covered by the license.

(2) Steam Pressure. Material may be sterilized by treatment by live steam at a pressure of fifteen pounds for a period of 30 minutes or at a pressure of 20 pounds for 20 minutes. The chamber shall be steam-tight and shall be equipped with a steam gauge so located as to be easily read.

(3) Streaming Steam. Material may be sterilized by two applications of streaming steam maintained for a period of one hour each with an interval between treatment of at least six hours and not more than 24 hours. The chamber shall have outlet valves at the top and bottom which shall be kept open to prevent pressure in the chamber. The room in which the chamber is situated shall be steam-tight and provisions shall be made for the removal of condensed steam.

(4) Chemical Sterilization. Material may be treated with formaldehyde gas and moisture and in addition, if desired, with sulphur dioxide for at least ten hours. The amount of formaldehyde for each 1,000 feet of cubic space in the chamber shall be at least the quantity which shall be generated by at least one pint of 37% formaldehyde solution. The chamber shall be sufficiently tight so that the gas will not escape, and shall be equipped with an air inlet and outlet. The outlet

shall be equipped with a fan to expel the gas. Before beginning the operation, the floor of the chamber shall be thoroughly sprinkled with warm water. This process is not to be used for sterilizing new feathers.

(5) Sterilization of Feathers. New feather must be washed with a solution suitable for cleansing and subsequently be rinsed until free from the cleansing solution. All feathers shall be washed, rinsed and sterilized either by live steam or by dry heat. All feathers shall also be put through a process to remove dust. This method can also be used to sterilize secondhand feathers and down.

(6) Sodium Cyanide and Sodium Chlorate Brick Form Method. Not less than 37% of sodium cyanide and not less than 10% of sodium chlorate shall be used in this method. The chamber shall be airtight and shall have an inlet and an outlet, and the outlet shall be equipped with a fan to expel the gas. When 1¼ lb. brick is used, sterilization shall take place for three hours; 2½ lb. brick, 12 hours; five lb. brick, 12 hours; ten lb. brick, 24 hours. CAUTION: Sodium cyanide and sodium chlorate shall not be mixed in liquid state, since it may cause fire or explosion. This process is not to be used for sterilizing new feathers.

(7) Renovation of Secondhand Feather Pillows. An ultraviolet irradiation process together with ozone gas, may be used to sterilize the contents of secondhand feather pillows for renovation only, *i.e.*, not for sale but for return to the owner. The feathers must be removed from the old ticking and sterilized in the loose state. The loose feathers must be agitated, dusted and exposed to an effective concentration and intensity of ultraviolet rays for at least four minutes, with an additional exposure to ozone gas of at least two minutes. The contents of each renovated pillow must be sterilized separately. After sterilization, the feathers should be enclosed in a new ticking, unless the old ticking has been laundered. The ultraviolet tubes should be kept clean and should be replaced periodically in order to maintain effective radiation intensities. This process shall not be approved for use in establishments, where there is a possibility of formation of poisonous phosgene gas by the interaction of ozone with carbon tetrachloride or other chemical compounds, unless adequate mechanical exhaust ventilation is provided, so that these vapors will be vented to the outside air. This method shall not be used to sterilize new feathers and down.

(C) Danger Warning. All sterilization chambers using the formaldehyde gas and sodium cyanide and sodium chlorate methods, shall have a warning sign in letters not less than four inches high, on the door, as follows: DANGER -- DO NOT OPEN -- POISON GAS.

(D) Records. All persons operating sterilization processes, who sterilize material for others, shall keep an accurate record of the names of such persons, the amount and kind of material sterilized and the date of sterilization. All records required to be kept shall be open to inspection by any officer, agent or inspector of the Department of Public Health for a period of two years.

(E) Other Processes. Other processes of sterilization not specifically enumerated herein may be approved by the Department after inspection.

(F) Chambers Not in Use. All sterilization chambers when not in use shall be clear, and not be used for storage or any other purposes. There shall be clear access to these chambers at all times.

620.004: Licensing

All licenses shall be posted or placed so as to be readily available at all times, and shall be produced for examination upon demand by any inspector made upon the person or persons in charge of the establishment, or premises, where articles of upholstered furniture, bedding, related products or filling materials are manufactured, sold or stored.

620.005: General

(A) When any article of bedding or upholstered furniture or related products or filling materials has been exposed to any fire, water, flood or exposed or subjected to any contamination in any way, the owner or his agent shall within 24 hours notify the Department of Public Health. No article or filling material described as above shall be sold, nor shall the contents thereof be altered or removed in whole or in part, nor shall the articles or contents thereof or material be removed or permitted to be removed from the premises until such articles or materials are released by the Division. The Division shall release such articles or materials which in its opinion are fit for use.

(B) No container, overwrap, trade label or the like used in conjunction with any article of bedding or upholstered furniture shall bear any statement which is contradictory with the statement on the label.

(C) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this law, persons manufacturing, shipping, selling, remaking or repairing, or storing or having in possession with intent to sell an article of bedding or upholstered furniture or related products or filling materials shall upon the request of the Director or inspector permit said Director or inspector at reasonable times, to have access to and to copy all records showing the movement of any such articles or holding thereof during or after such movement, and the quantity, shipper and consignee thereof.

(D) All articles of bedding and upholstered furniture shall be marked on the label or container with the date of receipt.

(E) Any person who receives an article of bedding and/or upholstered furniture from a private or public hospital, jail or other institution, or an article which has been used by any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, for the purpose of remaking or repairing, shall notify the Department immediately upon receipt of such article.

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(F) All articles of upholstered furniture or bedding which do not bear a label as required by the laws, rules and regulations, and whose contents are unknown shall be labeled with a red tag bearing the statement, "Contents Unknown, Secondhand Material".

(G) All articles of upholstered furniture or bedding, salvaged to the satisfaction of the Division of Food and Drugs from damage resulting from water, fire or flood, shall have affixed thereto a label with the word "Salvage" stamped thereon. The word "Salvage" may be stamped on the law label.

620.006: Stuffed Toys

(A) The labeling of a stuffed toy shall bear the following information.

- (1) A statement that "ALL NEW MATERIAL" (with type of material) or "ALL NEW (type) MATERIAL" was used in the manufacture of the toy.
- (2) The name and address, or Massachusetts license number of the manufacturer or vendor.

(B) The form, design, color or size of the label is left to the discretion of the manufacturer, provided that the above information required on the label be clearly legible and in sufficient size type, so that it can be readily discerned.

(C) The provisions of 105 CMR 620.005 that pertain to bedding and upholstered furniture shall also relate to stuffed toys.

REGULATORY AUTHORITY

105 CMR 620.000: M.G.L. c. 94, § 274.

NON-TEXT PAGE